



Constant Force Extension in Polymer Solutions

Extended abstract of paper

Szabo, Peter; Clasen, Christian; McKinley, Gareth H.

Published in:
Nordic Rheology Society Annual Transactions

Publication date:
2011

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Szabo, P., Clasen, C., & McKinley, G. H. (2011). Constant Force Extension in Polymer Solutions: Extended abstract of paper. *Nordic Rheology Society Annual Transactions*, 19.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

ANNUAL TRANSACTIONS
THE NORDIC RHEOLOGY SOCIETY

VOLUME 19
2011

PAPERS PRESENTED AT
THE NORDIC RHEOLOGY CONFERENCE

HELSINKI, FINLAND, June 8 – 10, 2011

General papers
and
Papers from the special sessions on
Polymer solution, suspensions and melts

Editor: M. Sjöqvist

THE NORDIC RHEOLOGY SOCIETY

The Nordic Rheology Society engages people interested in rheology in the Nordic countries. The society has 140 members. The objective of the society is to promote and propagate rheology at all levels by building a broad forum where academia and industry, in their applicational and theoretical guises can meet, share and discuss ideas to their mutual benefit. The Nordic Rheology Society represents the Nordic countries in the International Committee of Rheology (ICR).

The elected officers of the society for 2008-2012 are:

President:

Prof. Mikael Rigdahl, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden.

Secretary:

Johanna Aho, Tampere University of Technology, Finland.

Treasurer:

Dr. Stefania Baldursdottir, Copenhagen University, Denmark.

ICR-representative:

Dr. Mats Stading, SIK- Swedish Institute for Food and Biotechnology, Sweden.

For further information about the Nordic Rheology Society and membership application please write to:

Prof. Mikael Rigdahl
Chalmers University of Technology
Materials and Manufacturing Technology
SE-412 96 Göteborg, Sweden
Tel +46 31772 1309
Fax +46 31772 1313
Email mikael.rigdahl@chalmers.se

Website: www.nordicrheologysociety.org

ISBN 978-952-15-2589-6

ISSN 1601-4057

Constant Force Extension in Polymer Solutions.

Peter Szabo¹, Christian Clasen² and Gareth H. McKinley³¹ Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Søltofts Plads, Building 229, DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark² Department of Chemical Engineering, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Willem de Croylaan 46, 3001 Heverlee, Belgium³ Department of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

ABSTRACT

We consider the stretching of a liquid filament formed by a polymer solution. A liquid bridge is kept between two circular disks. The upper disk is fixed while the lower plate falls due to gravity. This experiment was originally described by Matta & Tytus¹.

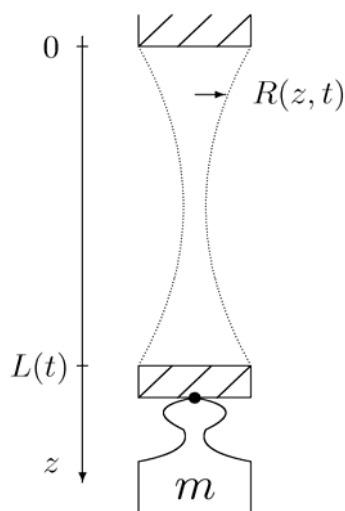


Figure 1. Sketch of filament geometry.

Through variation of the magnitude of the gravitational force the viscoelastic nature of the fluid can be explored. In particular, the maximum extensibility may be quantified from the experiment. This unique characteristic of the experiment is analysed numerically by two alternative techniques that employ either a uniform filament model

or a pseudo two-dimensional Lagrangian description of the experiment that use a FENE type model fluid. Based on theoretical considerations we develop an expression for a finite extensibility parameter in terms of quantities that can be extracted from measurement of the time dependent filament diameter. Comparison with experiments is used to evaluate the technique. The developments presented here draws on the work of Szabo et al.².

A UNIFORM FILAMENT MODEL

We introduce in the following section a model problem that is relatively simple but captures the key physical features of the falling cylinder experiment. The model allows for simple numerical solution and some analytical insight.

A uniform cylindrical liquid bridge of length L_0 is positioned between a fixed plate and a weight having mass m . At some initial time t_0 the weight is released and starts falling due to gravity. In Fig.1. a sketch illustrates the filament geometry after release of the weight.

For simplicity we do not enforce the no-slip boundary at the endplates and assume the filament remains cylindrical through the thinning process. Experiments for polymer solutions suggest that this could be a good approximation and the plate falls in the same way as a "bungee jumper" attached to a stationary support. However, in contrast to a true bungee jumper who is in free fall until

the elastic rope snaps taut, the viscous bungee jumper's fall is slowed by the tensile stress in the elongating fluid thread. Furthermore, we neglect the effects of surface tension in the cylindrical filament and also neglect the effects of fluid inertia. The total force acting on the falling cylinder may then be equated to the gravitational body force minus the resistance in the viscoelastic filament due to viscous and elastic stresses.

The stresses in the polymer solution may be described as a sum of contributions from a Newtonian solvent and the polymeric solute. We obtain the following equation for the length of the filament, $L(t)$:

$$m \frac{d^2 L}{dt^2} = mg + [-3\eta_s \dot{\epsilon} + (\tau_{p,zz} - \tau_{p,rr})] \pi R^2 \quad (1)$$

Here we adopt the notation and sign convention used by Bird et al.³. The strain-rate follows directly from the uniform cylindrical fluid filament in which the initial volume is conserved ($R_0^2 L_0 = R^2 L$) and $\dot{\epsilon} = (1/L)dL/dt$ for each material element. The polymeric stresses are calculated from a polymer solution model of the FENE-P type:

$$\tau_p = -G [A(1 - \text{tr}(A)/b)^{-1} - 1] \quad (2)$$

Here G is the elastic modulus, b is the finite extensibility parameter and A is the structure tensor. The evolution of the structure tensor follows the equation

$$\dot{A}_{(1)} = -[A(1 - \text{tr}(A)/b)^{-1} - 1]/\lambda \quad (3)$$

where λ is the characteristic time constant (relaxation time).

NON-DIMENSIONAL PARAMETERS

The model problem is conveniently characterised by a set of non-dimensional parameters. A filament length is $\zeta = L/L_0$ whereas we define a time $\tau = t/\sqrt{(R_0/g)}$. These definitions lead to the following non-dimensional parameters:

$$V = (3\pi\eta_s L_0/m)\sqrt{(R_0/g)}, \quad (4)$$

$$c = G\lambda/\eta_s \quad \text{and} \quad De = \lambda\sqrt{(g/R_0)}$$

A fourth parameter is the geometric initial aspect ratio $\Lambda = L_0/R_0$.

AN EXAMPLE CALCULATION

In Fig. 2 we show an example calculation of the acceleration of the falling weight for times after release. We observe an initial gravitational acceleration and viscous response followed by a deceleration due to the build up of elastic stresses in the polymer solution. Eventually, gravitational acceleration is approached again as the filament relaxes and thins.

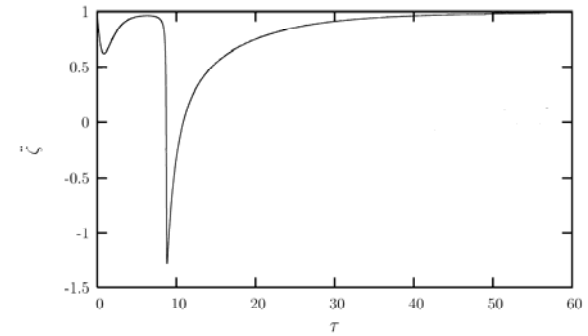


Figure 2. Acceleration vs. time for a FENE-P fluid with $c=0.52$, $b=1000$, $De=248$, $V=1$ and $\Lambda=1$.

REFERENCES

1. Matta, J.E. and Tytus, R.P. (1990), Liquid stretching using a falling cylinder, *J. Non-Newtonian Fluid Mech.*, **35**, 215-229.
2. Szabo, P., Clasen, C. and McKinley, G.H., Constant Force Extensional Rheometry of Polymer Solutions, Submitted to *J. Non-Newtonian Fluid Mech.*, 2010.
3. Bird, R.B., Armstrong, R.C. and Hassager, O., *Dynamics of Polymeric Liquids. Volume 1: Fluid Mechanics*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2nd ed., 1987.